West to the state of the state

NEW YORK HERALD, MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1868.

CONTRACT

THE STATE CAPITAL

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALL ress of Legislation-The "Ring's" First "Dividend"—Importance of the Milk Quee ties—The Railread Schemes—The Lates Phase of "Breadway Surface"—The Pres-sure for the Success of the Arcade Underand Plan-The Ferrica Investigation-provement of the Harlem River-The Fire the West Side.

ALBANY, March 14, 1868. Both houses have adjourned over to Monday night busy week. Not that many important asures have been passed, but the vast accumula-a of bills has rendered diligent sessions necessary advance them in the various stages of legislation. The committees have all performed faithfully the rders given by the leaders at the outset to retain all ils as long as possible, in order that they might be unched upon the House towards the close of the ssion and there die through loability to reach final otion. It is a recognized fact that too little legisla tion is better than too much legislation, and the democratic oligarchy which has run the present gislature has ever kept this principle in view in the endenvor to detract nothing from the prestige of the party by its conduct at Albany this winter.

The Legislature of 1868 has been forced to be virtuous compared with its 'predecessors. It was in no spirit of joking, but in real, downright sincerity, that ne of the members exclaimed the other day:-When is the corruption going to begin?" It has been hard to keep some of the guerillas under control. They have made occasional dashes and their own account, and oftentimes in little ands of two or three, or even as high as six or seven which latter numbers by the way are the usual rength of an Assembly committee. The Legisla sure as a body, however, has been very good.

The "ring" declared its first "dividend" yesterday. The sum wasn't very large—only \$100 apiece—but it was like a morsel to a hungry man and greatly relished. The "boys" have separated to their virtuous homes to spend their hard earned money. One individual has \$10,000 less in his pockets this morning than he had the day before yesterday, and the Hariem Railroad Company are no longer in dread of a forced reduction of their rates for freight on milk. Milk is a good thing. It is lucrative as well as nutritive. Let the million inhabitants of New York who inue to pay exorbitant prices for the lacteal make it a point to examine the cash account of the Harlem Railroad Company for 1868 and observe to what item is credited the expenditure of one certain sum of \$10,000. How profitable must be the freight-ing of milk when the above sum may be spent to defeat legislative interference with the rates of the

ing of milk when the above sum may be spent to defeat legislative interference with the rates of the company?

"Broadway Surface" developed itself in a new piece of strategy last week. The Tammany directory are of course committed against the road. Poor Jake Sharp has made several charges upon them, but they stand proof against all assaults. He almost went down on his knees to begt the Big Sachem to withdraw his opposition. The reply of the latter was as emphatic as it was conclusive. It was in the following words, or words to their effect:—"Jacob, it can't be did." And Jacob went away, and has started a little side game which is to prevent any-body size getting the better of him in the matter of his pet scheme. He is fearful that in the popular clamor for an underground railroad the Legislature may grant a franchise this winter, and such a road would be fatal to a surface measure. A bill has been introduced, consequently, which pretends to be in the Vandenburgh or original underground interest, but whose corporators are nearly all friendly to Jake Sharp, and therefore prepared to hold the franchise and prevent the construction of any underground road. "Broadway Surface" was introduced by some of the leaders; but it is doubtful if it will ever get outside the committees, all of which, in the great rush of legislation, will knock their heads together or become smothered in their own voluminousness. Very few possess buoyancy enough to ride out the storm.

The road which has made its advent with most pretensions this winter is the Arcade. The plan is already familiar to you from the descriptions of it last winter. In brief, it contemplates two sets of tracks, local and fast, running below Broadway, in a thoroughfare which the projectors propose to make almost as desirable for business purposes as Broadway itself. This they expect to accomplish by excavating the whole street from wall to wall en either side, covering it over with an iron arched roof, serving as a durable pavement for the trafle above, and pierced w

rugated iron, and is otherwise so stringent as to be prohibitory.

A good bill passed in the Senate was reported favorably in the House yesterday. It gives the wharf owners on the line of the Harlem river at Second avenue the right to build slips and docks, thereby making a vast improvement on the plan of the Harbor Commissioners, which proposes the construction of a continuous bulkhead, at which vessels would be mable to lie during the more rapid stages of the tide in the Bust river. The bill breaks up this line into an irregular contour of docks and basins, wherein vestels may transact their business much more efficiently and safely. The day is coming when the wharfing interests of this portion of the city will be second to none in importance, and timely legislation is needed to anticipate the wants of commerce.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Boston Post, March 14, states that the demo crats in New Hampshire at the late election reduced the radical majority nearly one thousand votes, made a net gain of twenty-four representatives in the Legislature. This is doing well and the same ratio of reduction and increase will give the demoeracy the country in November.

The following letter from Thaddeus Stevens is given out for publication:-

WASHINGTON, D. C., March II.

I have long and with such ability as I could command reflected upon the subject of the Declaration of Independence, and finally have come to the sincere conclusion that universal suffrage was one of the Inalicable rights intended to be embraced in that instrument by our fathers at the time of the declaration of and that they were prevented from inserting it in the constitution by slavery alone. They had no intention to abandon it as one of the finally enunciated rights, but simply to postpone it. The Committee on Reconstruction have inserted that provision with great unanimity in the bill admitting the State of Alabama into the Union. They have finally resolved that no State shall be admitted into the Union unless under that condition.

I have deemed this notice necessary that the States now in process of construction or reconstruction may be advised thereof. THADDEUS STEVENS.

The republicans of Connecticut have made the fol-

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lowing Senatorial nominations:-Fifth district, Syl-Smith, of Seymour; Sixth, Garry O. Mix, of of Wallingford; Tenth, Win. Coggesweil, of Weston; Pifteenth, Charles B. Andrews, or Litchfield; Fourteenth, E. H. Bugbee, of Killingly; Seventeenth, Theodore S. Gold, of Cornwall. Democratic nomi-nations are:—In the Fourteenth district, Joseph D. Bates, of Killingly; Thirteenth, Elisha Potter; Sixteenth, Seth Logan; Fifth, Isaac T. Rogers, of Mil-

The New Haven Palladium (radical) says many of its readers will "doubtless remember the Rev. Mr. pordosa, a colored dergyman, who was ordained e three or four years since in the North Church, and who officiated as minister to a congregation of his people in New Haven. This gentleman, we learn by egraph, has been nominated for Secretary of State in North Carolina. He was educated in Glasgow, Scotland, and is a man of much ability and high

ANOTHER TALK WITH SENATOR WADE.

month of mode and both as more an most manufact.

His Views and Position in Regard to Im-peachment and the Presidency-His Past Record, Habits, &c.

[Washington correspondence March 9] of the Cincinnati Gastete.]

The probability, almost amounting to certainty, that in a short time one of our Ohio Senators is to become President of the United States, creates, it would seems, special anxiety in some quarters. "In he not likely to be too violent a man for these dangerous times?" one hears asked in many places: "too impetuous, too tyrannical, too extreme in his pelicy!"

Senator Washington.

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Senator Wade is not a man to be seeking indirect means of communication with the public through "conversations," so called, with correspondents of the press. With his old friends, however, he does talk with all the freedom that the delicacy of his present position will warrant; and one of them, in view of the auxiety that has been mentioned, may perhaps be justified in giving some account of his sayings and temper.

WARE'S PIELING AS TO THE PRESIDENCY.

In the outset it may be said that Mr. Wade displays a feeling with reference to the great duty that is about to come upon him very creditable to his indgment and very little in accord with some popular notions of his character. "I don't suppose any body will believe me," he says; "at least it is the fashion not to believe such things, and so I suppose there's no use saying it; but in trath I would a great deal rather escape this seeming prospect of the Presidency than not, if i could do it honorably and without descrition of duty. I don't mean to say that I wouldn't like to be President—io wuld be a foot to say that. But to be a piece of a President—to go in for a fracment of a year, in the mids of the excitement of the Presidential election, when there is so much to do and so little time to do it, is not a thing to be coveted. Under the circumstances there's no great honor in it; it's only my fortune to be in the place that may make it necessary; and there's no chance for much of a career in it. I'll have plenty of time to make thousands of enemies by my appointments and not time enough to make many friends by my administration."

"Now I would like," continued the bluff old veteran, with characteristic frankoess, "I would like to stay where I am and I don't make any secret of it. This is something that I think I know something about. Pve been in Congress ought to do. If I can't stay in the Senate, then I

The people seem likely to take care that his wish shall be gratified.

PMATURES OF HIS POLICY IF MADE PRESIDENT.

"I told a man the other day," said the Senator, "when he commenced trying to pump me about my intentions, for the benealt of some New York newspaper, that I hadn't forgotten the picture in the old 'elementary spelling book, of the milkmaid arranging what she was to do with her chickens before they were hatched. But then" he continued, "I should be a very cariously constituted man if I did not do some thinking as to what my course ought to be, in case I have to assume the duty to which these proceedings point. And there's one thing I've fully mads up my mind to: whatever else may be doce, I shall try, if the power is put into my hands, to bring the Executive Department of the government into harmony with the Legislative. I don't believe the Prestoent ought to be a sort of Grand Lama, reigning in seclusion up at the other end of the avenue and never letting us know what he wants or intends, all the time taking Congress by surprise and holding aloof from members, so that there is no inducement for comparison of views before both sides are committed."

pressed by taxes, and won't stand it much lenger. We must economize—everywhere if possible, but especially at the points of our greatest expenditure, the army and navy.

"Then I believe there's another thing we've got to do. The party can't live without it, and, what's more important, the country can't prosper. We must stop this outrageous system of frand and peculation. The government can't stagger under it much longer. There was, as compared with the present state of things, but little frand under Lincoin's administration. But now the money of the people is used with a lavish hand to corrupt the people. This must be reversed as quick as an engineer would reverse his locomotive when he saw a broken bridge ahead of him. Why, sir, two-thirds of the present tax officers are men without credit at home. Men that coldn't get trusted for a pipe of tobacco in their own towns are selected to collect the revenue of the government. I know men, and so do you, to whom some of my constituents have to pay their taxes, to whom ho lieighbor would lend \$20, with the remotest idea of getting it paid this side of judgment day."

"Yet your body confirmed them!"

"Yes, we did. Sometimes we were outvoted, and sometimes we were deceived. Some of those ruscals are enough, unless you have a personal knowledge of them, to deceive the very elect. I don't know that I could escape being deceived if I were President. Likely enough I would get picked up sometimes, too. But one thing I do know—I shouldn't select men because I knew they were rascals, and wanted rascally work out of them. And I believe there are plonity of man generally known to be homest who can be got to fill these places, provided the revenue service is made respectable, so that it won't be enough to place a man under suspicion to say that he is a revenue officer.

And there's one more point that I've long had my mind made up about. Of co urse, if the power came into my hands, I should try to carry out my ideas about it I believe that in levying taxes we ought to keep our re

os througnout—we should strive to take the burdens of industry, and to secure our laboring classes relief from foreign competition."

"That means tariff, pretty strong, doesn't it, Mr. Wade?"

"Yes, that means tariff pretty strong; it means a high tariff. We can't protect our laboring classes any other way half so well—can't secure the revival of business and stop the balance of trade and of gold from being perpetually against us in the markets of the world. You know this is no new motion with me; but the present condition of the country seems to make it more important than ever before. I'm in lavor of revising our revenue system, of getting the taxes off domestic industry as fast as we can and clapping them on the foreign competitors."

"There is much talk, Mr. Wade, about your position on the Alabama claims as being likely to commit us to war with Great Britain."

"Well, that's all folly, of course. I never made any public speeches on the Alabama claims, as you know. I have been in favor of collecting them; have wished all the time to do it, and have, perhaps, talked privately without much diplomatic circumlocution about it. But I've always supposed it could be done by a treaty, and certainty, of late, I don't see any indication abroad that should make me change that opinion."

"Onordrania wade's extreme hang, simply because I've always had the habit of speaking my mind freely, don't seem to know much about it, But I've always supposed it could be done by a treaty, and certainty, of late, I don't see any indication abroad that should make me change that opinion."

"Onordrania water in the some thing for a man in a tree talking to the seem to know much about human mature. I suppose that increase of power and responsibility as a Senter, and quite another thing to act on the same subjects when he is in a position where every movement he makes will alleve the whole nation.

And if men tithik that I have sometimes advocated measures with intemperate zeal, let them look to see where I have ever originated one in th

That was in opposing Mr. Lincoln's course in pocket-ing our keconstruction bill, and setting up a recon-struction policy of his own—exactly the thing that has got us into all this trouble now. I did feel very much opposed to that, and I said so. That splendid

fellow, Winter Davis, and I published a paper about it. I've never taken back one word of that paper, and I stand by it now. The republican party now takes exactly the ground that Winter Davis and I saok then; and the trouble we've got into arises from the President's taking the opposite ground, that reconstruction belongs to him and not to Concress.

More than that, Mr. Lincoln himself came over to our view before his death. Mr. Summer can tell you all about it. Only a short time before the assassination Mr. Lincoln told Senator Summer that that thing was the great error of his life; and that he never should have given occasion for what the papers called the Wade and Davis manifesto.

Now, what other intemperate measures have I taken? I am very proud that from the Committee on Territories I reported the first provision probabiling slavery in all the territory of the United States to be subsequently acquired. I reported the bill for negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, and I got it on the very first day of the session. I got the Homestead bill through the Senate. I got Nevada and Colorado into the Union, after a whole winter's debate; and, right or wrong, I led in the Senate in the division of Virginia and the formation of the new State of West Virginia. These are some of my main acts, and by them I am perfectly willing to be judged."

new State of West Virginia. These are some of my main acts, and by them I am perfectly willing to be judged."

WADE'S VIEWS AS TO THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL. There is no doubt that Mr. Wade means to maintain the constitutional right of the State of Ohio to be represented by both her Senadors in the Court of Impeachment. Viewing it as a technical legal question, he does not believe that the case would come even within the provisions of the common law, for bidding a judge to sit in a trial involving his own interests. For in this case the law supposes the office involved to come in the shape of a duty not to be avoided, and the \$25,000 salary to which Mr. Reverdy Johnson referred, to be legitimately earned by the discharge of the duty—to be the legal compensation for work to be performed, and not at all a prize in reward of a particular vote. But, beyond all these technicalities, Mr. Wade looks at his oath as a Senator to support the constitution and discharge the duties of his office, and at the plain injunction of the constitution that the Senate shall try all cases of impeachment. To evade that would be to evade duties he has sworn to perform. As a matter of delicacy he will doubtless avoid action as much as possible, but cases may arise in which delicacy must give will continue that in which everything shall be heard that can be brought forward for the defence. "The American people," he exclaimed, "would permit nothing else, even if we desired it here. The love of fair play is a national characteristic, and I am very proud that it is so. But I do object, and so will the country at large, to any motions for mere delay, or any petitiogging on technicalities. The people are terribly in earnest in this impeachment business. They won't permit us to take any unfair advantages; but neither will they sastain us in permitting a case of such overshadowing gravity to be delayed by lawyers' tricks, or mere palpable petitiogging." Through a long career the Senator has admirably interpreted the varying popular demands; but he h

heart and counting its pulsations than in that decisration.

"I told Hendricks the other day," said the Senator,
"that I'd like to knew if he had consulted his client
when he was objecting to my being sworn in. I told
him Andy and I had always been pretty good friends,
if he'd let politics alone, and I wouldn't believe that
he thought he wouldn't get justice from me till he
said so himself. The truth is, though," he continued,
"I'm getting almost afraid to have any more jokes
with anybody. They're all getting to attach such a
high and mighty importance to whatever I say,
why, I can't say a word about Cabinets, for example—can't give any of my old friends a side-winder
on that—for fear of being thought serious. Though
when it comes to being serious about it, I wish
they'd all remember that I'm likely to try and ind
out whether I need a Cabinet before I begin the selection of one. And as to that whole business of office
hunting, I wish the public knew that if I should
have the task of making appointments, hobody's
going to be benefited by having come here now to
hore me about it."

WADE AND GRANT.

"It isn't frue."

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WADE AND GRANT.

"It isn't frue," he said, in answer to a question, "that Pm not on good terms with Grant. I've always been cordial with him. That story of my saying that when I talked polities he talked horse, is a pure invention of the man that wrote it. I never said that, nor anything life it."

WADE'S HABITS—A PLBASANT DOMESTIC PUTURE. I cught not to close these frazmentary jottings of things Mr. Wade said in the course of an evening's talk, without adding—for the comfort of many very good and very impocent people who have been misled by the jocose inventions of not over-friendly newspapers—that in the course of the whole conversation there was not an eath. Mr. Wade cannot, to be sure, be given a certificate for entire freedom from the use of unevangelical terms, but it is unjust to speak of him as more profune than the great majority of Congressmen, or to describe him as a man affecting tremendous oaths of peculiar and unique blasphemy. A more absurdidea has also been somewhat prevalent. Respectable newspapers have spoken of him as a drunkard. Remembering that trwin McDowell, who never drank anything even as strong as coffee, was currently believed to have been drunk through the whole period of his active service, Mr. Wade has done well to nover notice such slanders. I know, however, that many good people will thank me for a statement which I can make in entire good faith. I have known Mr. Wade for a long time and have often seen him present on social occasions. When other Senators were hinx/cated I never knew him to be so, never heard of his being so, never saw his natural, hearty manner in any appreciable degree affected, and have rarely seen him join in the drinking. Whatever the country, alarmed at his radicalism, may apprehend from the prospect of Mr. Wade's becoming President, it may at least dismiss the fear that we shall be again disgraced by a set in the White House. dilimated, "that a President attain growth and the control of the

and eighty-seven were discharged, and one handred and eighty-five indentured, the average number in the institution being six hundred and eighteen. The asylum receives children of both sexes, from five to fifteen years of age, belonging to the city of New York. The conditions of admission are a commitment by a Magistrate or a surrender from the parent or guardian, evidence being required in either case that the children are in the condition specified and entitled to the care and the support of this asylum. The average time that children remain in the institution is less than one year. This asylum is incorporated by the State Legislature, and has now been in operation sixteen years. It is managed by a board of twenty-four directors, of whom A. R. Wetmore, Esq., is Fresident; Peter Cooper and John T. Adams, Vice Presidents; Wm. C. Gliman, Secretary, and Benjamin F. Butler, Treusurer. Twelve thousand nine hundred and forty-two children have been committed to the Asylum since its organization. The Asylum is located on 176th street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, near High Bridge, and has its office and house of reception at 11 West Thirtzenth street. Children remain a few weeks at the house of reception and are then transferred to the Asylum, where they remain until discharged or provided with homes. In both branches of the institution they are kept regularly fit school six hours per day, and before and after school each day are employed in the work of the institution, manufacturing clothing, cultivating the garden, &c., twenty acres of land, being connected with the upper house, and not can additional feature of employing a local agent to visit in their homes in the city children who have been discharged from the Asylum, has extending their care to all who have been connected with the institution.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT, —Part 2.—Nos. 1100, 1346, 1384, 1394, 1400, 1124, 1278, 1292, 1344, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1430, Part 3.—Nos. 946, 1041, 1043, 1161, 1165, 780, 1067, 70234, 459, 493, 662, 1964, 109, 1003, 1152, 713, 668, 759, 1654, 265. SUPREME COURT—PRECIAL TREM.—Nos. 114, 292, 99, 146, 21.

SUPPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TREM.—Part 1.—Nos. 3631, 803, 3603, 3557, 3311, 3915, 2909, 3541, 2975, 3485, 3571, 1383, 3603, 3557, 3311, 3915, 2909, 3541, 2975, 3485, 3571,

ENTED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 100, 187, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6.

DEATH OF AN INVENTOR.—Henry Detringer, the inventor of the pistoi which bears his name, died recently in Philadelphia, aged eighty-one years. He won the friendship of President Jackson, who was his guest at times, and of subsequent Presidents and notables at Washington, among whom were prominent Calhoun, Benton, Rusk, Sevier and others, and the chiefs of the Cherokee and other Indian nations, who manifested warm and friendly interest in his advancement, and whose regard—often exhibited in visits at his hospitable home—he retained until death pursuing age bore nearly all his chief contemporaries out of mortal associations. He was promipent in Philadelphia affairs for sixty years.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SUNDAY, March 18, 1868.

The gold market was dull and heavy during the past week, and the transactions were from 140% to 186%, with the closing transactions at 180%. Coin was in superabundant supply, and from six per cent per annum to 3-32ds per cent per diem was paid for having it carried. The shipments of specie and bullion from the port aggregated \$1,000,016. The customs receipts were \$2,548,475, and the Subtreastry disbursed about \$435,000 in payment of interest on the public debt. It is evident from the course of the premium of late that confidence in the public credit has not been shaken either by the impeachment of the President or the Sherman funding bill and similar mischievous schemes introduced in Congress. The sober common sense of the people Congress. The sober common sense of the people tells them that such financial tinkering as Senators Sherman and Henderson propose will not be enter-tained by any but a small minority in either House, and that nothing will be done, during the present session at least, to damage the financial interests of the country. Neither currency inflation nor contraction is required, and the former would be as hurtful as the latter, while no new funding scheme is called for in view of the large amount of seven-thirty notes which still remain to be redeemed or

Government securities were depressed, however, by the financial bills referred to, but without good reason; and hence since Thursday there has been a quick recovery from the previous decline under an improved investment and speculative demand. The prices of five-twenties of the various issues are coniderably lower than they ought to be in view interest they bear, and in comparison with railway shares they are remarkably cheap— as, for instance, New York Central, a six per cent in currency stock, which is selling at about twenty-seven per cent above par, while United States bonds, bearing six per cent in gold, are quoted at less than six per cent above par, deducting the accrued interest. The greatest advance during the last two days of the week was in seventhirty notes, and these are now relatively higher than the later issues of five-twenties, and especially those of 1865, both new and old. The bonds of 1862 still remain nearly two per cent higher than the first issue of 1865, but for no other reason than that the former are held more largely than the latter abroad.

There is no sufficient foundation in this preference, however, to permanently support the 1862 bonds at a higher point than those of 1865. The Treasury has not been a buyer of seven-thirty notes for a con-siderable length of time past, and it is by no means certain that it will soon resume its purchases, although the expectation prevails that it will do so. Meanwhile the conversions of these notes into bonds at the Sub-Treasury are going forward steadily, those for each of the first eleven business days of March having been as subjoined:-

 March 2.
 \$575,250
 March 9.
 \$159,750

 March 3.
 220,000
 March 10.
 160,600

 March 4.
 183,400
 March 11.
 319,150

 March 5.
 1,240,200
 March 12.
 263,550

 March 6.
 416,100
 March 13.
 369,100

 March 7.
 308,600

The railway share market was unsettled during the

week by the erratic course of Erie, in which the deal-

ment, while the fluctuations were unusually violent, namely, from 83 to 71%, with the closing transac-

tions on Saturday at 72%. The highest point was reached about noon on Monday, and early in the fternoon of the same day there was a sudden break

of eleven and a half per cent, owing to the sale of new stock issued in exchange for ten millions of onvertible bonds authorized by the board of directors to provide for the repair of the track, and the purchase of new rolling stock and other equipments alleged by the executive committee to be necessary to the proper working condition of the read. This fresh issue of stock was made under the authority of in order granted by Judge Gilbert, of Brooklyn, but in violation of one previously issued by Judge Barnard. The Vanderbiit party, who had been large buyers of Erie above 80, staggered under the shock of this unexpected blow, and although the price railied on the same afternoon to 78% it experienced a relapse, and during the remainder of the week it was drooping, in sympathy with the general market, which was adversely affected by ex-treme monetary stringency, owing to the withdrawal of the proceeds of the sale of the stock in question from the banks by the treasurer of the Eric Company to prevent its attachment by the Supreme Court of this State. On Saturday Judge Barnard appointed Mr. George A. Osgood, a son-in-law of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, receiver of the funds resulting from the sale of the stock; but as these have been taken out of the jurisdiction of the court his appointment is likely to prove a sinecure. The president and executive City, with the transfer books and other property of the company in their possession, and this of course tends very much to embarrass their opponents, whose object is to supersede them by throwing the affairs of the company into the hands of a receiver, preparatory to holding a new election. As the present directors were elected last October to serve one year, however, it is hard to see how they can be displaced by a receiver unless the company is proved to be in by a receiver unless the company is proved to be in a bankrupt condition, which is not the case; and the fact that the Vanderbilt party bought more than a hundred and fifty thousand shares of its stock, at prices varying from 67 to 82%, would seem to furnish proof conclusive that they do not think it is. The Vanderbilt party claim to be acting for the good of the stockholders; and as they are now sup-posed to hold more than a majority of the stock on their own account it is probable that they are sincere in their professions. Their great object, paramount even to making money by their Wall street opera-tion, is to add the Eric road to the monopoly they aiready have of the New York Central, the Hudson River, the Harlem and one or two of their Western connections, and thereby dictate their own rates of fare and freight with the consent of a pliant Legisla-ture. At present the Erie stands in the way of the accomplishment of their designs, and they are striving to remove the obstacle at all hazards, either by fair means or foul. The Eric aroused the ire of the Vanderbilt party when it contracted to open a through broad gauge route to Chicago by guaranteeing the construction bonds of the Akron and Toledo (ninety six miles) branch and arranging with the Michigan Southern Company for the laving of a third rall from Toledo to Chicago, and hence the present contest. Here was threatened an independent line to the commercial centre of the West, which would greatly benefit the Erie but damage the Vanderbilt lines; and the New York Central party at once plunged into litigration and afterwards into a huge stockjobbing operation in order to obtain control of the Eric. As it stands their stock speculation has turned out a costly experiment, and unless they resume buying and so advance the price of the stock it will end in disaster. That the virtual consolidation of the four roads referred to would be a great public evil is beyond dispute, and therefore public sentiment is against it. The competition for Western traffic which the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio roads would offer to such a monopoly would be small, as would be to absorb other lines, until the railway system of the country was in a great measure under its control. This, therefore, is a matter for legislative interference; and a law, since repealed, was once passed in this State disqualifying any person from being a director of more than one rawway company within the State. At the close of business at six o'clock last evening the market was extremely dull but steady at the following quotations:-New York Central, 126% a 127; Erie, 7234; Reading, 9234 a 93; Michigan Southern, 8834 a 8834; Northwestern preferred, 7234 a 73; Rock Island, 9434 a 9434; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93; Cleveland and Toledo, 10534; Pacific Mail, 11034 a 110%; Atlantic Mail, 90; Western Union Telegraph, 33% a 33%; Port Wayne, 100% a 100%. After the sharp decline in Eric from 75% yesterday morning it only reasonable to anticipate an upward reaction, the more especially as the recent monetary strin-

gency has subsided.

Loans on call were made freely on Saturday at the legal rate on mixed collaterals, and although seven per cent may be the rule until after the first of next month, there is no probability of any further pinch being experienced. The city bank statemen for the week is again unfavorable, as was generally anticipated; but the effect of this has been dis-

WALKINGTON.

of \$2,572,772 when compared with the statement for the proviess week, the depents a decrease of \$4,545,676, the leans a decrease of \$2,545,692, and the specie a decrease of \$500,582, while the circulation has increased \$56,624.

The foreign exchange market was throughout quiet and heavy under a moderate supply of commercial bills and a light demand from importers. At the close bankers' bills on England at sixty days were quoted at 109½; at three days, 100%; commercial bills, 105½ a 109½. Bills on Paris at sixty days, 5.17½ a 5.15. On Berlin—Bankers', 71½ a 72; commercial, 71 a 71½. On Bremen—Bankers', 70½ a 79½; commercial, 75½ a 79. On Frankfort—Bankers', 40% a 41½; commercial, 40½ a 40½. On Amsterdam—Bankers', 41 a 41½; commercial, 40½ a 40½. On Hamburg—Bankers', 33 a 35½; commercial, 5.20 a 5.17½. mercial, 5,20 a 5,17%.

week is thus shown:-	
Hahes	Lonnest.
Monday140%	139%
Tuesday14034	130%
Wednesday139% Thursday140%	1301
Friday140	13934
Saturday	138%
Annexed is a comparative statement	owing the

shipments of specie from this port last week and during the year to date, together with those for the corresponding periods in 1866 and 1867:-

Eleventh week.... \$236,671 \$247,744 \$1,030,017 Prev. reported.... 4,057,836 5,746,117 12,795,336 Total......\$5,194,507 \$5,993,861 \$13,892,223 The exports to the corresponding period in the previous fourteen years compare as follows:-previous fourteen years compare as follows:—

1865 \$4,228,086 1858 \$2,131,828
1864 9.758,555 1857 4.724,383
1863 12,864,291 1855 2,787,585
1861 1,383,273 1854 3,228,002
1860 3,041,881 1853 2,459,178
1859 7,251,583 1852 5,869,967

Subjoined is the total valuation of the foreign imports at New York for the week ending March 13,

compared with those of the two preceding weeks, as also the value of the dry goods entered at this port and thrown on the market for the corresponding

period in 1865 and 1867:—

Week ending Feb. 28. March 6. March 13.

Dry goods......\$2,037,327 \$2,024,344 \$2,031,233

General merchandise. 8,073,771 2,729,189 2,532,061 Total for the week .. \$5,111,008 \$4,753,533 \$4,563,355 The imports of dry goods for the week and since

The imports of dry goods for the week and since January 1 compare as follows:—

For the Week. 1866. 1867. 1863.

Retered at port....\$3,183,369 \$2,272,278 \$2,031,203

Thrown on market. 3,494,738 4,972,344 2,184,305

Since January 1.

Entered at port....\$39,552,299 \$26,493,896 \$17,740,766

Thrown on market. 26,368,939 26,683,553 18,268,681

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, March 14-6 P. M. COTTON.—There was more activity in the market, the de-Corren.—There was more activity in the market, the demand being chiefly speculative, and yesterday's prices were rally materialized. The sales footed up S.C47 bales, including 4.765 on speculation, file for spinning, f.027 for expert and 4.600 in transitu. We quote:—

Uphantic
**Uphanti

Extra State.

Christian State.

Comman is medium extra and choice Western.

Comman is medium extra and choice Western.

Round hoop Oblo, shipping brands.

Round hoop Oblo, trade brands.

St. Louis low extra.

St. Louis straight extra.

St. Louis choice family.

St. Louis extra extra.

St. Louis choice family.

Southern extra. Southern extra.
Southern choice and farily
California four (sacks and bbis.).
Rys flour superfine).
Forn meal, etly.
Forn meal, Brandywins.

\$2 44 a \$2 47, is store and delivered. Corn was active for the Eastern marts, and prices were to, higher in the face of a further radieal decline in Liverpool. The sales comprised 50,000 bushels, at \$3 24 a \$3 27 for new mixed Western afoat, by 19 a \$1 23 for white and Jersey yellow at \$1 28 a \$1 29. Oats advanced about \$60, but the demand was light, the sales being confined to 25,000 bushels at \$60,0 a \$60, for Western, in store. Bye was dull, but unchanged. Of barley and barley mait there were no sales, but prices were firm.

demand was light, the sales being condined to 25,000 hushels at SSQ, a Stc. for Western, in store. Rye was full, but unbanged. Of barley and barley mult there was full, but unbanged. Of barley and barley mult there was full, but unbanged. Of barley and barley mult there was full, but unbanged. Of barley and barley mult there was full, but unbanged. Of barley and barley and the state of the state. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 260 bbls, rosin at 28., flat; 750 bales cotton at 35d, as 7.16d, and date last evening 7,500 bushels corn at 54d, as 7.16d, and date last evening 7,500 bushels corn at 54d, as 7.16d, and date last evening 7,500 bushels corn at 54d, as 7.16d, and date last evening 7,500 bushels corn at 54d, as 7.16d, and date last evening 7,500 bushels corn at 54d, as 7.16d, and date last evening 7,500 bushels corn at 54d, as 7.16d, and date last evening 7,500 bushels of the state of the stat

at 145,c. a 155,c. Butter and cheese were steady at our last quotations.

PREBOLEUM,—Crude was in better demand and held with firmness at 15c. on the spot and 15c, for forward delivery; sales about 150 obla, on the spot at 155,c. and 6,000 do, for April at 15c. The transactions in bonded were unimnorism, but bolders were firm in their views, demanding 25,5cs, a 255,c. for standard withe. Free was dull at 16c. a 55c. Of napids at 15c bits. (regular gravity) brought 16c. in Philadelphia the market romained quiet; sales (part last evening 1,000 bbts. for March at 15c, and 2,000 dbs. april sat evening 1,000 bbts. for March at 15c, and 2,000 dbs. april sat evening 1,000 bbts. The America was a 15c. and 2,000 dbs. are not sales of 25,000 dbs. crude on private terms.

for March at Sec., and 2 two doe, more than 20,000 the, crude on private terms.

EIGS was uncharged, being quiet but steady. Carolina was quoted at 11c. a 11 yet, and Rangoon as 6 jet, a 7c., gold.

SERMG.—We heard of no important sales of any description. Calcutta linead was held at \$2 db, gold, duty paid: clover, 15 yet, a 4 ket, timethy, \$275 a 25, and rough flax, \$280 at \$285.

SHEARINE was steady at 14 yet, a 15c., with sales of 20,000 lim, within the range.

EUG AL.—There was considerable activity in the market for raw, but prices were again a trifle lower, fair to good remains Cuba closing at 10 yet, a 115 yet, the sales were 1,800 hinds, at 10 yet, a 125 yet, for cuba; also 2,252 boxes at 10 yet, a 125 yet, refined was moderately active and steady at paterially a prices, viz., 185 yet, 185 yet, for powdered, ornshed and granulated; 130 yet, a 125 yet, for soft white, and 14c. a 124 yet, or yet low.

Tallow.—Frices were firm, and the demand was fair;

low. TALLOW.—Frices were firm, and the demand was fair; sales 100,000 lbs. at 11sec. a 1156.
Within Ey.—Receipts, 60 bbis. There was no business done, and prices were nominal.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The market for domestic cotton goods has been

somewhat irregular during the past week, and prices have fluctuated considerably. During the first of the week there was greater buoyancy and firmness under the cable cotton news, but when the cotton market became dull and prices fell off about 1c. per pound the goods market became somewhat unsettled by the desire to seil which was manifest on the part of the smaller speculators. The large dealers resisted the movement as long as possible, having full confidence in the future, but were finally compelled to work down certain fabrics or be undersold. of this fact, we find some of the leading goods selling lower. New York Mills muslins, for instance, which have lately ruled firm at 30c., are now selling at 29c., and are by no means active at that. And certain other goods are correspondingly lower, though no

process and the care of the control to any control to the control

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BROCKLYN INTELLIGENCE. SMOOTING AFPRAY-A MAN SHOT BY HIS STEE

son .- The boarding house No. 95 Graham street, near Myrtle avenue, kept by Mrs. Nelson, came near being the scene of a tragedy shortly before twedy o'clock on Saturday night. Nell Nelson, the husband of Mrs. Nelson, being shot in the mouth by Peter McCuen, his stepson. From the statements of several parties in the house it appears that Nelson is a man of dissolute habits, frequently coming home under the influence of liquor and benefing the wife in the most inhuman manner. McCuen, whenever he happened to be home on such occasions, always interfered and saved his mother from the assaults of his steplather. During the past week Nelson has seldom returned home sober, and Ers. Melson has seldom returned home sober, and Ers. Melson has occasionally suffered greatly from his abase. On Saturday night he was drinking in the hquor store of E. Madden, and when at a late hour he started to leave the place he remarked that he was going home "to whip his wife and raise the devil." As soon as be reached his house he made a violent assault of Mrs. Nelson and a younger son went out and called his brother Feter. The latter came in and ordered his steplather to desist, and endeavored to save his mother from injury. Nelson, in his rage, attacked both his wife and son, when he latter drew a pistol from his pocket and discharged it, the ball entering Nelson's left jaw and lodging somewhere in the neck. His jaw was severely fractured, but his injuries are not considered of a fatal character. McCuen made his scape from the house and has not since been seen.

Attempred Suicide.—Mrs. Edith Blackwell, wife of Henry Blackwell, who keeps a dry goods store at the covered of the fixed at the covered of the store the save his mother from higher the commendation of the house and has not since been seen. near Myrtle avenue, kept by Mrs. Nelson, came nea

of Henry Biackwell, who keeps a dry goods so the corner of Third avenue and Sixteenth s attempted to commit suicide on Sasurday nig taking a quantity of Paris green. The fact of to the knowledge of some of the immases of the i shortly after she had taken the poison, a neighb physician was summoned, who, by administ an emetic, placed the unhappy wowan be danger. The cause which prompted her to tak life is said to be some slight domestic trouble.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

Married.

EENSON-SPADER.—On Tuesday, March 10, by Rev.
JOS. H. Price, D. D., Mr. Matthew Benson to Miss
EMALYN D., daughter of Jno. D. Spader, Esq., of
this city.

DE FOREST—CAMPUELL.—On Wednesday, January
8, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev.
Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Linson S. De Forest, of this
city, to Nannie M., second daughter of J. W. Campbell, of Winchester, Va. No cards.

Richmond and Winchester, Va., papers please

Died.

Died.

CARROLL.—On Saturday. March 14, Lizzie J. CarRoll., adopted daughter of J. S. and Anna Trumbull,
aged 11 years.

The funeral will take place, from her late residence,
215 Bowery, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.
CLARK.—At Middletown, Conn., on Saturday,
March 14, Emilly Nichols, wife of Hon. Hornoc
Clark, in the 65th year of her age.
Connolly.—On Saturday, March 14, John ConKolly, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited
to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 387
Second avenue.
Conklin.—On Sunday, March 15, Frank, son of
Jacob H. and Charlotte Conklin, aged 3 years, o
mosths and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 118 Bank street, this (Monday)
afternoon, at one o'clock.

Drimege.—On Saturday, March 14, Mary, infant
danghier of John I. Deimege, deceased, aged 5
months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 128 St.
Mark's place, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past
one o'clock.

Ewen.—On Sunday evening, March 16, Serre T.
Ewen, aged 68 years and 16 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his later
residence, No. 268 Second street, Williamsburg, on
Theseday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Fratherstan.—On Saturday merch 14, Mary
o'dest twin dangher of John and Mary Ann Feathers
stan, aged 1 month and 11 days.

The funeral will take place, this (Monday) after
noon, at one o'clock. Cars for Yonkers at two P. M.
Haveley.—On Saturday morning, March 16, after as
short liness, John Hawley, in the 76th year of his
sec.

Halbook.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 14, Mary
Shirthys — On Saturday morning, March 14, Mary

age.
Halbock.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 14,
CATHARINE M. Halbock, aged 25 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attent the funeral, on Tuesday after
neon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her
brother-in-law, Joseph Lockitt, Jr., No. 171 Oarison

neon, at two o'clock, from the residence of het brotter-in-law, Joseph Lockit, Jr., No. 171 Cariton avenue.

HENEY.—The members of A. L. G. Association are hereby notified to meet at our rooms, 137 Delancey, street, at half-past twelve o'clock, for the purpose of paving the last tribute of respect to our deceased member and associate, John Heney. The funeral will start from his late residence, 130 Norfolk street, Members of other clubs are respectfully invited to attend.

S. D. ROSENTHAL, Secretary.

HENNICKE.—On Saturday, March 14, OTHELLA LOUISE, aged 4 years, 7 months and 14 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to altend the funeral, Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, at St. Paul's church, corner South First and Ninth streets, Williamsburg.

Hiddins.—On Saturday, March 14, at the residence of his son, Mr. John Higgins, 444 West Forty-third streets, Williamsburg.

His remains will be taken to Charleston, Mc., for interment.

Portland and Bangor papers please copy.

MISGINS.—On Saturday, March 14, MARY HIGGINS, aged 62 years, widow of Walter Higgins, of thise ity.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Long Island Lodge, No. 382, F. and A. M., and Montauk Lodge, No. 114, L. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, Wm. H. Hizgins, No. 86 North Oxford street, Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, without further notice.

HILLEN.—On Friday evening, March 13, Jonanna Frendring for the residence of his cock, Oldenburg, Germany, in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the residence of his cock, Oldenburg, Germany, in the 88th year of her age.

Brocke, Oddenburg, terminary, in the coal year of the regarding of the residence of her con-in-law, Mr. Henry Meyerholz, corner of Schenectady avenue and Wyckoff street, Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice.

Hillier.—Suddenly, on Saturday, March 18, of